
*

(/ / : / / :)

TCM

/

1385

...

(Majnoonian, 1998)

(Costanza, et al., (Brander, et al., 2007)
1997)
(Najafi, 2002)

...

(TCM¹)

Rosato and Defrancesco 2002,)

(Fleming and Cook 2008;

Dehghanian et al.,)

(1995

(Smith, et al., 1983; Holden, 2000)

Excel

SPSS Minitab

)

(

(Ward & Loomis, 1986)

()

Dehghanian,)

(2002; Prasher et al., 2006

$$C_i = f(V_i, X_i, O_i)$$

i : C_i
i : V_i
: X_i
i : O_i

%

SPSS

Minitab

%

%

% /

/

(Amini, 2005)

TCM

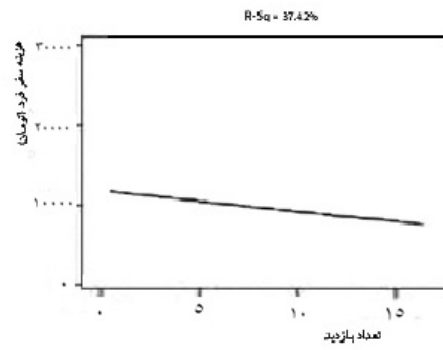
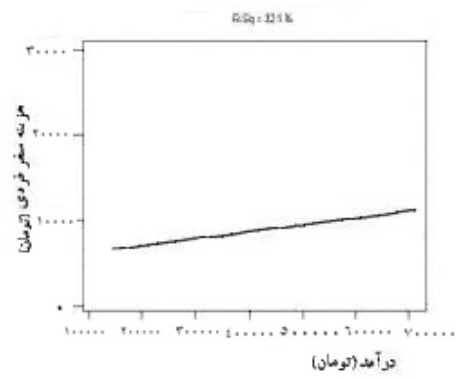
()

$$VTCM = TCM \times N$$

(/)

$$VTCM = \times = / / /$$

/



(
%

Joan poor &)

.(Smith, 2004

(Emmert, 1999)

(Najafi, et al, 2002)

.(Majnoonian et al., 2004)

(%)

)

References

- Asafu-Adjaye, J., 2002. Environmental Economics for non-Economists. Translated: Dehghanian S., et al. Ferdosi Mashhad University Publications, 235 p. (in Persian)
- Brander,L.M., et al.2007. The recreational value of coral reefs: a meta-analysis. Ecological Economics, 63:209–218
- Costanza, R. 1997. The Value of the World's Services and Natural Capital. Nature, 387: 253-260.

...

-
- Emmert, J.J. 1999. Award-Winning Undergraduate Paper: Income and Substitution Effects in the Travel Cost Model: An Application to Indiana State Parks. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 81: 1330-1337.
 - Fleming, C.M. and A. Cook. 2008. The Recreational Value of Lake McKenzie, Fraser Island: An Application of the Travel Cost Method. *Tourism Management*, 29: 1197-1205.
 - Holden, A. 2000. *Environment and Tourism*. Routledge, New Fetter Lan, London, 256p.
 - Joan poor, P. and J.M. Smith. 2004. Travel Cost Analysis of a Cultural Heritage Site: The Case of Historic St. Mary's City of Maryland. *Cultural Economics*, (28): 217-229.
 - Majnoonian, H. 1998. *Wetlands: Classification and Conservation: Values and Functions*. Department of the Environment of Iran, Tehran, 170 p. (in Persian)
 - Hasanzade Kiabi, B., Majnoonian, H., Gashtasb Meygooni, H., Mansoori, J. 2004. Suggestion Criterion for Assessment of Wetland Conservation Status in Iran. *Journal of Environmental Studies*, (30): 74-89. (in Persian)
 - Najafi, A. 2002. *Economic Valuation of Wetlands*. Hormozgan University, Department of the Environment of Iran Press, 350p. (in Persian)
 - Prasher, R.S.; Y.S. Negi and V. Kumar. 2006. Valuation and management of Wetland Ecosystem. *Man and Development*, September: 77-92
 - Rosato, P. and E. Defrancesco. 2002. Individual Travel Cost Method and Flow Fixed Costs. *University of Trieste, Nota Dilavoro Journal*, 56: 1-25
 - Safyan Boldaji, P. 1998. *Assessment of Watershed Basin of Choghakhor for Recreation Zoning*. Msc. Thesis, Department of Natural Resources, Industrial Isfahan University, Isfahan, 210p. (in Persian)
 - Smith, V.K.; W.H. Desvousges and M.P. McGivney. 1983. The Opportunity Cost of Travel Time in Recreation Demand Models. *Land Economics*, 59: 259-278.
 - Turner, R.K., Perrings. Ch., Folke. C. 1995. *Environmental Economics*. Ferdosi Mashhad University Publications, 437p
 - Ward, F.A. and J.B. Loomis. 1986. *The Travel Cost Demand Model as an Environmental Policy Assessment*. Available at: [www.Ecosystemvaluation.org/travel-costs.htm].

Economic evaluation of recreational value of Choghakhor Wetland, using travel cost method

Z. Ghaemi¹ and M. Panahi²

¹ Ph.D Student of Environment, Department of Environment and Energy, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

² Academic Staff, Science & Research Branch Islamic Azad University
(Received: 10 January 2010, Accepted: 30 May 2011)

Abstract

Outdoor recreation refers to various recreational activities, closely associated with natural environments. Wetlands are the ecosystems which provide numerous goods and services with economic values, not only to the local population living in their periphery but also to communities living outside wetland. Furthermore, wetlands provide some opportunities and amenities for human society's well-being. Estimating the economic value of recreational opportunities attributed to wetlands seems to be crucial due to the limited resources of ecotourism activities and their role in improved human well-being. Meanwhile, this will contribute to preserving ecosystem functions of wetlands for current and future generations, in line with sustainable development goals. This study aimed to estimate the value of recreational function of Choghakhor wetland at the central part of Zagros eco-region, located in Charmahal Bakhtiari Province in Iran. Using the Travel Cost Method (TCM), produced some statistically reliable information. The field survey is carried out by a single questionnaire after being calibrated through a pre-test phase. The questionnaire composed of two sections and distinguished questions for TCM, is to collect the revealed preferences of Choghakhor visitors. At the early stage of the work, an explorative approach is used. According to the results, two main hypotheses have been developed to be examined during the final test. All required information on individual expenses, dedicated time for recreation inside the site, the number of visits a year by visitors, salaries, etc., have been included in questioners for further analysis. Based on this information, an average of travel costs from each visitor is estimated and then applied for calculating aggregated costs of travels in a year which was about 5,300,000,000 Iranian Rials in 2007. This figure indicates the estimated annual value of 468,730 Rls/ha for recreational function of Choghakhor wetland.

Key words: Recreational Value, Economic Valuation, Travel Cost Method, Choghakhor Wetland